COVER STORY
The History of Korean Filmmaking

Im Kwon-taek College of Film and Visual Arts at DSU
Have you ever heard the quotes, “Be careful not to be swayed by other people’s compliments,” or “Don’t let flattery go to your head”? I have heard a similar one, but it was about people’s blame, not a compliment. I was quite shocked to hear that quote. We should accept both flattery and criticism with skepticism. And I have come to realize that feeling better by praise and worse by criticism is working by the same mechanism. That quote is from Gary Vaynerchuk, who is the successful CEO of wine businesses, media properties, and marketing companies.

When I first saw one of his famous motivational videos, I thought he was just a selfish person who ignored others’ words—that he was just a clever guy who luckily succeeds and then makes marketing images by wrapping up plausible words on YouTube. But, later, I came to be influenced and encouraged by Gary Vaynerchuk’s success story and his advice after taking a look at his life. Vaynerchuk was born in the Soviet Union (now part of Belarus) and emigrated to the United States in 1978 at the age of three. At that time, the Soviet Union was an enemy of the United States, and his adolescence must have been very challenging. After emigrating, his family, who earned money from baseball card trading, started a wine retail business. After finishing his studies, the then 22-year-old was able to become a family wine retailer. His later businesses, featuring e-mail marketing, e-commerce, and straightforward wine reviews, have seen a 20-fold increase in sales over the last six years. He has become one of the most recognized businessmen in the wine market.

Recognizing the influence of social media early on by posting wine reviews on the internet, he quickly set up not only wine businesses but also sports, media, and start-up fund marketing companies, making each sector a success. He is a successful businessperson, but what I have been greatly influenced by is his lesson that it is not important how I make money, but rather how I manage my life well and improve my self-esteem. I learned that it is important to have a firm heart that is not swayed or manipulated by others around you. My most empathetic moment with those words was when I was in the army. I have loved being recognized and praised by others, so I have sacrificed as much as possible in the military and lived with consideration for other people’s feelings. But the more I do, the lower my self-esteem is and the less confident I am about my choices. As I aimed to be recognized by others, I could not move even a step forward because I was afraid of being judged by others. And what I watched at that time was Gary Vaynerchuk’s YouTube video.

I was impressed and positively influenced by his words and am getting better. People around me were more pleased with my newfound self-confidence in leading than me, who prioritized others’ evaluation and sacrifice. However, since then, it did not matter what other people thought about me. It is cowardly to shut your ears to others’ words but being manipulated by others’ words is even more dangerous. If the direction is wrong, you can change it little by little, but you should not stop because you are afraid of other people’s criticism and ridicule. We cannot help but be swayed by other people’s praise and criticism. But keeping this strong belief in ourselves will give us positive and high self-esteem. Thank you for reading this editorial. And I hope you enjoy the following articles.
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Designed and Printed by: Good Design (82-51-76-6600)
Dongseo University Selected as an Operating Agency of International Youth Leader Exchange Support Program

Dongseo University was selected as the operating agency of the 2021 International Youth Leader Exchange Support Program organized by the Korean Ministry of Gender Equality and Family and the Korea Youth Work Agency. Dongseo University was also selected as the operator of this project in 2019, when the university received the Minister’s Award in recognition of its outstanding performance.

The International Youth Leaders Exchange Support Program is a program that is designed to strengthen global capabilities by supporting exchange activities among university students. The program is aimed at promoting favorable cross-cultural understanding by furthering international students’ knowledge of Korean culture, history, and industry. Dongseo University will carry out this program under the theme “Asian Hub Busan, Design Busan.” A total of 60 DSU students will participate, consisting of 30 Korean students and 30 international students. Participants will be recruited in May of this year, and full-fledged cross-cultural exchange activities will take place until July. In response to changes in the external environment caused by the prolonged covid-19 pandemic, the activities will be carried out online, non-face-to-face activities, or as small scale, in-person activities.

Han Kyung-ho, Dean of the DSU International Affairs Office, said, “We will strengthen exchanges and teamwork among international students through various programs including cultural experiences and field trips. We will do our best to successfully operate the 2021 International Youth Leader Exchange Support Program based on our previous experience of having received the Minister’s Award.”

Agreement Signed with Hindustan Institute of Technology & Science

On March 28, DSU signed a cooperation agreement with India’s Hindustan Institute of Technology & Science (HITS). The official ceremony took place at DSU’s New Millennium Building, and was attended online by officials from the two institutions. President Jeuk Chung, Vice President Jihoon Kim, and Dean of International Affairs Han Kyung-ho all represented DSU, while Vice President S. N. Sridhara and other colleagues represented HITS.

The Hindustan Institute of Technology & Science is a private university located in Chennai, India, an industrial city with thriving automotive and IT technology sectors. The university is one of India’s leading engineering institutions, ranked Grade A (the top ranking) by India’s National Evaluation and Certification Committee. At the March 26 signing ceremony, DSU and HITS formalized their agreement to develop cooperation between the two universities with possibilities for student and professor exchange programs, joint curricula, and short-term training programs. In its quest for internationalization, HITS will also be providing Korean language courses each semester, joint research with overseas universities, and long-term and short-term study abroad programs.

During an additional visit to Busan, HITS representative Ms. Sukhee Lee was able to visit DSU’s campuses in Jurye and Centum. Of special interest were the International College, DSU’s campuses in Jurye and Centum. Of special interest were the International College, Law and AI Linked in New Collaboration Between DSU and MRU

Dongseo University’s computer engineering department is working closely with the law school at Mykolas Romeris University (MRU) in Lithuania to assist with cutting-edge technology and expertise in a new collaboration between the two institutions aimed at meeting educational challenges posed by the covid-19 pandemic.

The difficulties presented by the pandemic have led to a host of changes in education over the past year. In particular, schooling has been moved mostly online, and international programs have been put on hold. As a result, many university students have found it impossible to participate in traditional, in-person classes and international student exchange programs. Innovatively finding a way to work around the usual forms of international collaboration in education, DSU and MRU have partnered to introduce a new alternative for their students. Continuing the long-standing relationship between the two universities, Dr. Paulius Palukinskas from MRU’s Legal Tech LLM program proposed an online educational collaboration between MRU’s law school and DSU’s computer engineering department. The MRU law students were highly interested in learning more about new artificial intelligence (AI) technologies, in terms of both applications and implications in social sciences. Dr. Palukinskas felt that the computer engineering professors at DSU were a perfect match for teaching MRU’s law students about these new technologies.

Dongseo University’s Professors Lee Byung-gook and Kang Dae-ki led two separate special lectures under the theme of Artificial Intelligence, in which they introduced the current state of knowledge in this rapidly developing area. The law students in attendance in Vilnius, Lithuania found the special lectures highly informative and extremely salient.

Professor Kang’s lecture, titled “Review on Standardization Activities of Artificial Intelligence and its Trustworthiness,” briefly reviewed Machine Learning (ML) technologies and related standardization activities, then covered the rules on trustworthiness (fairness, bias, etc.) of AI and ML technologies including Asilomar AI principles, OECD AI guidelines, and EU guidelines, while Professor Lee’s lecture, titled “Visual Recognition with Deep Learning,” covered the development history of object recognition algorithms in use in the field of digital/visual real-time information, before moving on to an explanation and discussion on the importance of big data in the context of privacy and social responsibility.
Dongseo Students Participate in Silicon Valley Software Technology & Innovation Winter Program

From January 25 to February 19, 2021, the Dongseo University Project Group supported the participation of five students in an online overseas education project held by San Jose State University. Part of the Silicon Valley Software Technology & Innovation Winter Program (SVSTIP), the theme of the project was “Bringing Educational & Professional Experiences Together in Silicon Valley.”

Through the SVSTIP, participating students not only took English lectures through San Jose State University, a world-renowned university in the field of IT, but also directly and indirectly learned about and experienced the industry, corporate culture, and technology trends of Silicon Valley. Through various cooperative subprojects under the mentoring of IT experts, they were able to cultivate their skills in SW development and mutual cooperation capabilities.

All five students not only successfully completed the project’s four weeks of education provided, but in particular were unexpectedly awarded the Entrepreneurship Award Grand Prize for their achievements. One participating student said, “It was nice to be able to experience and practice new things that were not covered in my major class. Also, attending the SVSTIP was additionally beneficial because I was able to gain a lot of knowledge about business start-ups and management in the IT field.”

Opening Ceremony Held for “DSU, Go Global!” Online Program

Organized by International College on March 31, 2021, the opening ceremony of the third “DSU, Go Global!” program was held online via Zoom. DSU, Go Global! is a program through which Korean students of DSU can meet foreign students both online and offline, teach Korean language through English, Chinese, and Japanese; and promote Korean culture.

Korean students develop global mindsets and foreign language skills through one-on-one tutoring at least once a week, while participating foreign students develop their Korean language skills and learn Korean culture through communicating with Korean students of a similar age to them.

A total of 240 people are participating in the program in the first semester of 2021, comprising 120 Korean students and 120 foreign students. The Korean students come from 28 DSU departments, with the foreign students hailing from a wide variety of universities and institutions from all over the world, including the San Antonio King Sejong Institute of St. Mary’s University in the U.S., jointly operated with DSU; the Surabaya King Sejong Institute of Petra Christian University in Indonesia; the Astrakhan King Sejong Institute of the University Astra in Russia; the Vrije King Sejong Institute of Mykolas Romeris University in Lithuania; and China’s Guangdong University of Foreign Studies University and Japan’s Ritsumeikan University, both of which are jointly operating CAMPUS Asia projects with the DSU East Asian Studies Department.

This program can be applied through MYDEX (My Dongseo Experience), a student competency management system, with participating students receiving five points towards their degrees.

Students who participated in the opening ceremony took advantage of the opportunity to welcome one another by briefly introducing themselves in Korean and/or their native languages, and by presenting their first impressions of participation in the program. Heukyung Kim, Dean of the International College, expressed her gratitude and encouragement to all who participated, as well as her hope that they would take this opportunity to become global partners helping each other.

After the first semester, the program will continue throughout the summer vacation, second semester, and winter vacation.

DSU LINC+ Business Group Capstone Design Work Featured on TheCGBros

Dongseo University’s 2020 video “First Step” has been released on the famed Youtube channel TheCGBros, a widely acclaimed world leader in computer graphics. The channel, https://www.youtube.com/c/TheCGBros/featured, has 3.79 million subscribers and is often described as the number one Youtube resource in the video, animation and VFX fields. Computer graphics (CG) experts everywhere agree that it is extremely difficult to pass TheCGBros’ demanding selection process, which makes the success of the DSU team all the more remarkable.

The video “First Step” was initially produced as a graduation work from Dongseo University’s video animation department. The VFX work, a detailed visual representation of Apollo 13’s lunar landing, went on to win the top prize (Academic Adviser: Kim Si-hyeon) at the Daejeon Visual Art-Tech Awards in October 2020. “First Step” has since attracted a lot of attention from leading experts in the field, many of whom have spoken admirably of the work.

DSU video animation students Lee Dong-yeop, Kim Young-seok, Lee Min-kyu, Oh Min-young and Choi Juin-yong all collaborated on the production of “First Step.” Production leader Lee Dong-yeop said, “This result was achieved by professors and students with the full support of LINC+ business group modular capstone design and was made possible by the field-based education of Dongseo University’s video animation department.”

Former Korean Ambassador to Australia, Woo Gyeong-ha, Becomes Visiting Professor at International College

Dongseo University International College invited former Australian Ambassador Woo Gyeong-ha to be a visiting professor from the first semester of 2021. Professor Woo will teach Asian content seminars and global leadership in business administration.

Students are expected to reach a new level of learning opportunities as Professor Woo, an expert in international trade and economic diplomacy, vividly conveys his various experiences and expertise gained in the fierce diplomatic field for 35 years. Through his teaching of international economic and trade organization agreements, negotiations, international political implications, and case studies, students’ abilities to analyze and accurately predict the global business environment will be greatly developed.

Professor Woo, who began his career as a diplomatic diplomat in 1986 through the 20th Foreign Affairs Examination, has served at the United States Embassy, Senegal Embassy, and Saudi Arabian Embassy, and as a Geneve and OECD Representative. In Korea, he has served as a former secretary to the President at the Blue House, regional commerce director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and as director of operations of the G20 Seoul 2010 Summit. He has worked as an ambassador for international relations in Busan for the past three years, and is widely recognized as having a deep understanding of regional trends.

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**2021 Dongseog AI-SW Idea Contest Held**

F rom March 15 to April 28, 2021, the "2021 Dongseog AI and SW Idea Con-
test" was held as part of the DSU Software Center’s Educational Cooperation Efforts.

A total of 50 teams and 98 people participated in the competition, with 50 teams making it through to the document review stage held on April 6, 22 teams to the interim presentation and mentoring stage on April 8, and 12 teams to the final announcement and review on April 28. For the final presenta-
tions, a total of 10 judges (7 internal judges and 3 external judges) conducted reviews after providing mentoring and interim evalu-
ations.

The awards ceremony was held on May 4 at Sangsang Square in the New Millennium Campus. A total of 26 teams participated in the presentation and mentoring stage, which included one grand prize, three excellence awards, and six encouragement awards. The grand prize was won by the "AIDS" team composed of Lim Ho-gyun and Lee Eun-chae, students from the Department of Software, for their original idea of a "hand-drawn clothing search system using object-recognition algorithms," a searching system for clothing items through hand drawings when there is no image available to use for the search or when only the silhouette of the clothes can be remembered.

Team Leader Lim said, "The process of de-
veloping ideas realistically through mentoring was fun, and we enjoyed developing a con-
cept that adds both practicality and fun." The Dongseog AI-SW Idea Contest is just one element of the DSU Software Center University Project’s efforts in improving the efficiency of learning in all majors by discov-
ering creative ideas of students and improving their AI and SW development capabilities, strengthening the AI and SW development capabilities of undergraduate students, enhancing employment competi-
tiveness, and motivating AI-based SW de-
velopment. Consequently, the project has made a great contribution at DSU to cultivating key global talents, and has further plans to research and develop AI technologies rep-
 resenting DSU.

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**Busan LINC+ Project Team Increases Educational Cooperation Efforts**

T he six universities of the Busan LINC+ Project Team (DSU, Tongmyong University, Dong-a University, Dong-Eui University, Pukyong National University, and Korea Maritime and Ocean University) have improved "PIVOTING" online based on the re-
sults of last year’s operations under the slogan ‘Beyond Competition and Cooperation with the Busan LINC+ Project Team.’ A business-
ness agreement was signed on April 23, 2021, to harmonize from a competitive structure to a cooperative structure system, to devise a plan to maximize mutual synergy effects by jointly operating startup education, and to re-
vitalize start-up education.

This business agreement has been pre-
pared to help overcome the difficult situa-
tions in which universities have been placed in their face-to-face startup education due to covid-19, which has continued unabated since 2020. Accordingly, the participating univer-
sities will promote startup education with more advanced educational programs, for which this close cooperation system was es-
tablished.

Through the agreement, students of the six universities will participate in a total of three startup camps consisting of four modules each. Students will also receive practical training to increase the success rate of start-
ups, such as discovering startup items appro-
priate the post-covid-19 era’s "E-conomics," practicing presentations, and creating high-
quality business plans through systematic guidance and constant feedback. In addition, opportunities to acquire domestic private li-
censes will also be provided, and related ex-

cesses are to be granted to excellent graduates. Ultimately, it is expected that par-
ticipating students will create a new para-

digm for growth and future start-up prospects through programs prepared in the form of flexible, customized education that meets students’ various changing needs.

Vice-Chairperson of the DSU LINC+ Project Team Hwang Gi-hyeon said, "Through this initiative, students will be able respond quickly to changes and adapt their educa-
tional plans through pivoting training to elim-
inate their concerns about start-ups, and to cultivate start-up execution power and ag-
gressiveness. In addition, by fostering Busan as a center for start-up education based on the era of covid-19, we will promote the re-
vitalization of startups in Busan, thereby con-
tributing to cooperative win-win growth for related industrial development and regional economic development."
The DSU Department of Architectural Engineering has been selected as the best department in the field of architecture (construction) in the ‘2020 Industry Perspective University Evaluation’ hosted by the Ministry of Education and the Korean Council for University Education. The Industry Perspective University Evaluation system has been in use in various fields since 2008, with the overall aim of suggesting directions for university curriculums to better support the cultivation of human resources tailored to industry needs. This year’s evaluation focused on the areas of the design, operation, and performance of industry-based curriculums, and was conducted by an evaluation committee composed of executives and staff from 20 domestic companies such as Samsung C&T Corporation, HDC Hyundai Development Company, and Lotte E&C, as well as by academic experts. The DSU Department of Architectural Engineering was particularly highly evaluated for the introduction of the In-School Field System to support high-density experiential learning. The Department has also achieved the feat of being selected as the best department in the field of architecture (construction) three times in a row. About receiving this recognition, Dean of the Department of Architectural Engineering Lee Dong-woon said, “Through customized training courses in the industry, the number of successive employment success cases for our graduates is increasing. Using this evaluation as a foothold, we will do our best to strengthen the work competencies of students required by the industry.”

On April 26, 2021, a ceremony was held on the 3rd floor of the New Millennium Hall for the signing of an MOU between the DSU College of Design and the Asia Design Center for Future (ADCF) for the purposes of establishing an industry-academic cooperation system through the exchange of video media design contents with the Cinema Center at the Media Outlet Annex. In attendance were many professors and researchers in related fields, including Kim Soon-gu, Dean of the College of Design; Jang Ju-yeong, Director of the ADCF; and Bang Chu-seong, Director of the Busan Cinema Center. With the signing of this agreement, both organizations will launch joint projects that utilize the characteristics and capabilities of both institutions to promote regional cultural content exchange; utilize resources possessed by both organizations; engage in research on industry-academia collaboration to discover excellent local talent in the field of design, film and video; and create employment opportunities for local youth. In addition, in cooperation with the Seoul Film Center, the College of Design and ADCF plan to develop various events for the enjoyment of local citizens. Of the agreement, Dean Kim said, “For the spread of the film and video industry in Busan, as well as its branding, we will take the lead and contribute to the promotion of local culture and industrial revitalization. We want to promote the excellence of our university’s design capabilities through the development of multifaceted regional cultural contents using the resources held by both institutions.” Director Ilgang added, “This agreement with DSU, a university specializing in design, is very meaningful. It is our sincere hope that it will provide a great opportunity to further upgrade local cultural contents, and for students to build a valuable foundation for applying what they have learned to society.”

In a ceremony held on April 14 in the Global Room of DSU, DSU President Jeuk Chung and Busan Bar Association Chairperson Hwang Jo-hwan signed an industry-academic agreement to organically cooperate and promote mutual development in mobile forensics-related tasks. Also in attendance were Head of Research at the DSU Artificial Intelligence Mobile Forensic Research Institute (DSU AIMFL), Moon Mi-kyung; Director of Planning and Research, Jo Dae-su; Director of the DSU Industry-Academic Cooperation Foundation, Jeong Deo-woon; Head of the Department of Information Security, Professor Hoon-Jae Lee; DSU AIMFL Director, Kim Yong-ho; Busan Regional Bar Association International Executive Director Jwae Jae-won; and Special Assistant to the Chairperson, Attorney Kim Seong-jin. The DSU AIMFL provides the world’s best mobile forensic solutions for the MD Series (MD-NEXT, MD-RED, MD-LIVE), which, due to its high reliability, is being widely used by various public institutions and domestic investigative agencies, including the National Police Agency and Prosecutors’ Office. Through this agreement, an exchange of resources was negotiated, with the DSU AIMFL supporting legal appraisals as well as business through such means as providing analysis of digital evidence related to civil and criminal cases in Busan, with the Busan Bar Association recruiting human resources suitable for field work. “Dongseo University not only specializes in the IT and AI-related fields, but has also has a research institute affiliated with the Software-Centered University Project Group, which receives a lot of support from the government. The new area of digital forensic work made possible through this agreement will be a real strength.” Chairperson Hwang said, adding “Previously, there was no place in the Busan area to request digital forensics, so it will be a great help now that legal appraisals can be made quickly and accurately through this agreement.”

College of Design Signs Agreement with Asia Design Center for Future

Excellence of Department of Architectural Engineering Recognized by Industry

Mutual Cooperation Agreement Signed with Busan Bar Association and Artificial Intelligence Mobile Forensic Research Institute

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The History of Korean Filmmaking

As large corporations entered the film industry starting in 2000, the eagerness to develop overseas markets also heated up. As a result, film companies grew, and accordingly, the indirect advertising function of films was further strengthened. The book Dreaming of a Leap Forward in the Korean Film Industry discusses these changes and the current structural shape of the Korean film industry as well as the planning and marketing strategies it should pursue to succeed in domestic and foreign markets. Korea has made great achievements as it knows how to walk well. In particular, recently the movie Minari, directed by Lee Isaac Chung, has had phenomenal success worldwide, as you can read about in the Culture article on pages 30-31 of this edition of Ezine. But how did the Korean film industry get to be so strong? On what foundations was the success of the movie based? To answer these questions, we would like to show you the history of the Korean film industry from the past to the present.

On October 27, 1919, in the former Danseongsa Temple in Jongno, Seoul, the first Korean film directed by Do-san Kim, Loyal Vomiting was screened. During the Japanese colonial period, Japanese businessmen established production companies such as Chosun Cinema Corporation and Chosun Cinema Production for the purpose of profit-making business, and accordingly, Korea also made independent productions and produced silent films to expand national consciousness. The first pure Joseon films, Yun Bae-knam Production’s Shimhaejeon (1925) and Na Ungyu’s Airing (1926) are representative examples. However, the independent film industry of Joseon was stagnant due to the institutional censorship of the Japanese colonial rule, such as the Jaseon Film Ordinance. After liberation in 1945, so-called ‘liberation movies’ or ‘independence movies’ began to appear. The full-scale growth of the Korean film industry began after the War. Korean film makers established Seorabol College of Arts in 1953 to cultivate professional human resources, and from the late 1950s they modernized studios and shooting equipment. With the increase of new theaters and public interest, Gyu-Hwan Lee’s Chuunyaegyo in 1955 and Hyungwon Han’s The Lady of Liberty in 1955 were successful, and in 1959, the number of productions per year exceeded 100, reaching a boom in Korean films. Also, during this period were Kim Yi-young’s The Fox (1957), the first simultaneously recording in Korea, Choi Song-gyon’s Seonhwa Princess (1957), the first color film shot in 35 mm, and Shin Sang-ok’s Chuunyaegyo (1961).

In the early 1960s, the Korean film industry whose audience size grew from 1 million people nationwide to 17 million people nationwide in 1969; however, it lost some of its vitality for a while in the 1970s due to the increased spread of black-and-white TVs. Following the success of new melodramas, such as the series /Able-Away which was popular in the early 1970s, a number of new films also appeared. In the 1970s and 1980s, hostess films, teen genres, and melodramas were mainly produced due to the strengthening of the censorship system under the Yushin system. After this development, a great change appeared in Korean films in the mid-1980s, indicating that films with high artistic quality began to be produced and became known internationally.

In Kwon-taek’s Mendola (1981), Adara (1987), and Baek-gang-ju’s Why Churn Goes East (1989) were awarded at international film festivals in Lucara, Venice, Moscow and Monte Carlo. In addition, films with strong awareness of youth wrestling and social issues, such as Bae Chang-ho’s People of Albatong (1982), Whale Hunting (1984), and Park Kwang-sun’s Chilco and Manso (1988), became mainstream. In the 1990s, with the government’s implementation of the screen quota system and the participation of large corporations such as Samsung and Daewoo, the scale of production budgets increased and capital investment became active, and the film industry began to industrialize in earnest. The last decade of the 20th century marked another turning point for Korean cinema.

Starting with Kang Ki-yong’s Shout (1999), Park Chan-wook’s Joint Security Area (2000), Kwak Gyeong-taek’s Friends (2001), Kang Woo-suk’s Shimaja (2003) opened the era of “10 million viewers” in the Korean film industry. Since the 1990s, Korean films have been recognized worldwide for their artistry, and they have also played a role in promoting Korean history and culture worldwide.

One of the reasons why Korean films have developed and shined so brightly is that the role of film directors has been large. I would thus like to introduce some of Korea’s renowned film directors. First in the list is Im Kwon-taek, who is a famous Korean film director and also a professor of the Im Kwon-taek College of Film and Media Arts at DGU. Im Kwon-taek College of Film and Media Arts at DGU is the college that has been able to attract top faculty and famous guest lecturers as well as produce exceptional graduates who have begun successful careers in film, music and media arts. In 2013, the Im Kwon-taek College of Film and Media Arts relocated to Dongguk University’s Husan-dae Centum Campus, at the heart of Busan’s film industry next to the Busan Cinema Center which hosts the Busan International Film Festival each year. Anyone interested in Korean film history would likely enjoy a visit to the Im Kwon-taek Film Museum at DGU’s Centum Campus.

There are also other notable Korean film directors, such as Bong Joon-ho, Park Chan-wook, and Lee Chang-dong. Director Bong Joon-ho is an icon of Korean cinema and a world-renowned master who has been recognized both for his outstanding body of work and for his contributions to film art, entertainment, popularity and originality. His early representative work, The Minstrel, which appeared in 2000, exceeded 10 million viewers, broke all records of the time, and created a sensation. Director Bong became recognized as a star director with strong support from the public. Also, through exchanges with film crews and actors from Hollywood, he made other works that had a great influence on the Korean film industry. Snowpiercer, which was created in 2013 with the highest production cost in Korean cinema history of 43.7 billion won, contributed to the global expansion of the Korean film industry, which had previously been largely limited only to domestic audiences. Afterwards, through Parasite (2019), he reached an even higher peak. The film was the first Korean film to win the Golden Palm Award at the Cannes Film Festival and the Academy Award for Best Picture. Director Bong Joon-
In addition to these modern works, the classic work Arirang is a film that shows what drew Koreans to the cinemas of the past. In those days, when anti-Japanese colonial sentiments could not be freely expressed, Arirang was a movie that shewed the unique emotions of Koreans. It used symbolism to express its messages metaphorically, presenting an underlying narrative that was welcomed by the Koreans persecuted under Japanese colonial rule. From the prologue, symbolized by cats and dogs, it hinted at the confrontation between the oppressed people, and in particular, the setting of the protagonist Young-jin as a madman can be seen as an indirect expression of a thorough rebellion against the distorted reality. Arirang embodied the sorrow of the nation against the backdrop of an oppressed rural village. Also, in much the same vein as Arirang, were Shanghai-style films produced during the late 1930s. When Japanese censorship of Korean films intensified, some Korean film-makers moved to Shanghai to consistently produce Shanghaiese films. For example, the film Patriotic Soul depicted the biography of Dr. Ahn Jung geun, a representative figure who loved his country more fiercely than anyone and drew support for the anti-Japanese colonial movement.

It can thus be seen that no matter whether films are classic or modern, directors may use them to deliver important messages to society. We have glimpsed at the process of the Korean film industry’s growth from the past to the present, and we have seen how film is not only a medium for fun but also a medium that affects society. It is not an exaggeration to say that the Korean film industry has become a major part of the media industry in terms of scale and influence. So, I am very excited to see how the Korean film industry will develop in future.
A Cry Out to Society

H ow and where did racism come from? Discrimination in any form is a social isola- tion of a particular group. The particular group was created by arbitrary standards in an equal position and not in a specific framework. Considering this, I wonder if it would be okay for us to behave in a socially conscious way. I think the reason why there are more and more people who discriminate is that they have no idea how to hide this behavior or bother, or because they have become the same as people like them and choose to hurt others. There are many ways in which people discriminate against other people, but I think racism is a constant and very serious form of discrimination around the world. I want to talk about what’s going on around the world with racism.

Recently, a shooting rampage occurred in Atlanta, USA. There were three affected busi- nesses, all of which were shooting aimed at busi- nesses run by Asian and Pacific Americans. In particular, the two businesses that suffered deaths of Koreans, were located in areas where Korean residents are concentrated, and four of the eight victims were Koreans and another two were Chi- nese Americans. The police in charge of this case said that race hate crimes cannot be judged pre- maturily. However, in my opinion, as out of the eight victims were Asians, I can’t rule out the idea that the criminals hated Asians. Many people were upset and angry about this incident, and the anti- racism movement is steadily voicing its opposition to the crim inals hated Asians. Many people were angry about this incident, and the anti- racism movement is steadily voicing its opposition to the criminals who hate Asians. Many people were upset and angry about this incident, and the anti- racism movement is steadily voicing its opposition to the criminals who hate Asians.

Many people are involved in the anti-racism movement in their own way, and people like me-who only see videos and articles would have mixed feelings. I was skeptical that they hatred each other and committed crimes because they were of different races. Then I thought about what we need to do to eradicate racism. First of all, let’s lis- ten to the stories of people who have experienced racism. Discrimination is not always clearly visible, but can also be subtly and covertly pretending to be a joke or political opinion. The best way to bet- ter understand the issues related to discrimination is to talk to people who have experienced discrimi- nation. The more people we hear from these peo- ple, the wider the standard for judging discrimination will be. Secondly, let’s actively en- gage in such uncomfortable conversations. When you express your opinions to others, such as to friends or family, based on misunderstanding, you may have felt uncomfortable responding to them. But if you correct the wrong things with an active attitude, you will be able to move other people’s minds. Lastly, when we reflect on the expressions we usually see, we may identify words of hate that we used without even realizing. From now on, let’s think about our words before we start talking.

If you think like this and reflect on your lan- guage habits and if you listen carefully to people who have been discriminated against, racism could be eradicated in a short period. From now on, I hope that discrimination will never occur because of different skin colors, cultures, or reli- gions. Let’s all use the motivation to create a peaceful world.

In the 2020 Myanmar general election held on November 8, the National League for Democ- racy (NLD) won a landslide victory over the Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP). Then on February 1, then army seized power in a coup, claiming without evidence that the election had been spoiled by voter fraud. Myanmar’s de facto leader, Aung San Suu Kyi, and President Win Myint were arrested, and commander-in-chief, Min Aung Hlaing, declared a year-long state of emer- gency on national TV in response, pro-democracy movements began in various parts of Myanmar.

To express dissatisfaction with the military regime, Myanmar citizens honked their car horns, and employees of universities and hospitals stopped work. Demonstrations also attracted in- ternational attention through social media. When the military shut down access to social media, the internet, and 4G services throughout Myanmar, protesters took to the streets. Small, nonlinear street protests began on February 4 and gradually grew. Sending a threat to its control, Myanmar’s military fired live ammunition and water cannons at the protesters. On February 8, the military threat- ened further violent suppression if protesters re- fused to disband, and the next day followed through on the threat, fatally shooting a woman in the head during a police crackdown. On March 3, Ma Kyaw Sin, a female protester wearing an “Every- thing Will Be Okay” T-shirt, was also shot to death, causing a wave of mourning around the world. Ac- cording to Amnesty International, the cumulative death toll in Myanmar as of May 4 was at least 769, including 51 children. South Korea shares a history of anti-government protests. For instance, a series of democratic movements in South Korea began following the assassination of President Park Chung-hee on Oc- tober 15, 1979. The termination of Park’s 13-year authoritarian rule left a power vacuum and led to political instability. South Korean Army major gen- eral Chun Doo-hwan seized military power through the coup at December 12 that year, and re- versed his ambition to become president.

On 17 May 1980, Chun expanded martial law to the entire country under the pretext of facts of North Korean infiltration into South Korea. The expanded martial law closed universities, banned social movements, and renewed freedom of the press. This marked the beginning of another mili- tary dictatorship, and on 18 May, the citizens of Gwangju organized what became known as the Gwangju Democratization Movement. Sadly, Chun ordered the military to immediately sup- pressed, sending in military troops with tanks and helicopter gunships and ordering them to exercise
What is Virtual Money

If you follow the news, it seems that financial assets are hitting record highs on a daily basis. Whether it is traditional measures of wealth such as real estate or stocks, or the digitally available virtual currencies, these increases are puzzling in the covid-19 era. When the economy has been shuttered to a large extent, why is this strange phenomenon occurring?

According to data from the Bank of Korea, the money supply of the representative monetary indicator (M2) rose 9.3 percent year-on-year alone last year, the highest since 2008 when it was 10.3 percent year-on-year. In the U.S., in 2020, there was an increase in M2 money supply which reached 20 percent in 2020. In general, an increase in the amount of money causes inflation, an economic phenomenon in which the value of money decreases and prices of all goods rise steadily overall. In Korea, the amount of M2 currency increased by 5 to 7 percent annually, but in 2020, it increased by an unusually large margin. In comparison, commodity price statistics and consumer price indexes rose around 1 percent every year and 0.5 percent in 2020. The average annual return on the domestic stock KOSPI is around 7 percent. The 50-year average return on domestic real estate is lower than that of stocks, which is less than 6 percent. The real estate and stock markets, which were deteriorating gradually from 2009 to 2019, have widened several times since 2020. This is why it is difficult for individuals to save money on earned income even while working harder than before. Since the Pandemic Crisis began in March 2020, the world’s governments have simultaneously printed much more money than that which existed before the crisis. Increasing the money supply is one of the tools that has widened the gap between the financial market and the real economy. This has happened due to the fact that the virtual currency market does not have a real economy, not even through the real economy.

Precisely in response to the covid-19 economy, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of people learning how to invest and attempting to invest across ages and occupations.

The most attractive investment is that of the digital currencies. The risks are large, but so are the rewards if one is fortunate and picks the right virtual assets. People can make staggering profits while others have lost all of their investment in the blink of an eye. Virtual currency is sometimes referred to as virtual assets because it does not physically exist. There are no banknotes or coins, and it is traded exclusively online. When Bitcoin, the representative virtual asset, first appeared, it was called "cryptocurrency" because it was invisible and expressed on computers abroad. It was also called "digital currency" or "virtual currency," meaning currency that uses encryption technology, while the term "virtual currency" is being used in Korea.

Unlike ordinary currencies issued by governments, virtual assets are virtual and used according to the rules set by the first person to devise them. The government does not guarantee value or payment because it is digital and not physically present. People cannot even seize the virtual currency without transactions managed by the government or central bank. Although it is highly profitable, it is a high-risk investment destination where safety is not guaranteed. Korean investors also face the added challenge of the "kimchi premium." The "kimchi premium" refers to the dangers associated with speculative buying and selling.

Since last year, the number of financial institutions and individual investors investing in virtual currency has increased significantly, making it an important target for government regulatory bodies. In addition, each country proposed a bill to regulate virtual currency to prevent money laundering and measures aimed at reducing the purchasing of virtual assets and money supply to reduce the increasing the kimchi premium. Current tax increases for virtual currencies vary from country to country. Some countries consider virtual currency as a product or investment asset and include it in their related laws for tax purposes, while others do not recognize it as private property. The United States considers it a capital asset and imposes its tax return guidelines, due to the previously ambiguous descriptions surrounding virtual currencies. According to the December 2020 amendment of the IRC 1040 tax form, the term "virtual currency" means various types of convertible virtual currency used as an exchange medium, such as digital currency and cryptocurrency. Regardless of the label applied, if a particular asset is characterized by virtual currency, it will be treated as a virtual currency and subject to federal income tax. Korea has also announced that it will tax digital currency transactions, and plans to impose capital gains taxes based on virtual assets.

People are particularly interested in Bitcoin, which has soared to 300,000 won, the price on the global market was trading at 64 million won. The large discrepancy means that there are a lot of investors for whom the value of virtual currency has increased domestically which added to the price difference from the overseas market. There are often concerns that the virtual currency market has overheated in Korea with so many people trying to strike it rich in a short period of time. Looking at the number of virtual currencies listed on the exchange, Korea overwhemns other countries.

The number of virtual currencies listed on Upbit, the nation’s No. 1 exchange, stands at 716. In Bithumb, which is the second-largest market, the number of virtual currencies listed on Coinbase, the largest exchange in the U.S., is only 58, out of which 38 are those of Korea. Briefly, Japan’s largest virtual currency exchange only deals in five types such as Bitcoin and Ethereum. There are only 29 virtual currencies traded through Bithumb. Naturally, with these numbers and options digital currency trading and prices in Korea will be more expensive than other developed countries, such as the U.S. and Japan. The higher trading prices are especially noticeable in small and medium-sized virtual currency transactions with high price volatility.

The reason for the price range can be divided into three parts. First, it is because the demand, largely generated by investors in the 20s and 30s, outweighs the insufficient supply. It is also because each foreign exchange has its own market price and there is a price difference between markets, financial transactions will occur actively for-profit and the price difference between markets will naturally disappear. However, it is very difficult to make such arbitrage transactions because domestic exchanges cannot supply liquidity and there are many regulations. Finally, it points to the problem of lack of virtual currency listing procedures compared to the United States. In the case of some exchanges, the criteria for virtual currency to be listed on each exchange are unclear, while it is necessary to go through a tricky process to be listed and traded on the KOSPI or KOSDAQ. As a result, an unknown number of Altcoins (virtual currencies other than Bitcoin) have been listed on Korea’s virtual currency exchanges, attracting speculative buying and selling.

Since last year, the number of financial institutions and individual investors investing in virtual currency has increased significantly, making it an important target for government regulations. Everyone seems to be buying it. There are also concerns that market transactions for investment in virtual currencies in their 20s and 30s have exceeded reasonable and responsible levels. In other words, virtual asset transactions are highly speculative guesses rather than sound investments. Rather than hasty investments, one should carefully judge the dangers with a consistent study of the virtual landscape.
Human Rights in the Covid-19 Period

Since last year, covid-19 has continued to spread, and it has become a burden for society to meet people outside. It was analyzed that the covid-19 pandemic will affect the Korean population structure into the future. As social distancing is prolonged due to the spread of covid-19, meetings with people have been decreasing, and naturally, the marriage rate and fertility rate have also been decreasing. People continue to struggle with a different, non-face-to-face society.

Although Koreans have been relatively good at contact and encounters between people have spread, and it has become a burden on almost every day, especially in Asian countries such as Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan, or Thailand. At this point, you might wonder what the definition of human rights is and when the government can control individual human rights. We can hear about human rights almost every day, especially since the pandemic started in 2020. Human rights are defined as “The basic rights and freedoms to which all humans are entitled.” But there is no such thing as a free lunch. We need to know that the current notion of human rights is the result of a tremendous period of time and lots of sacrifices from ordinary people.

Human rights can be seen to have become apparent in England in the 13th century, when a rebellion occurred against a powerful ruler with rightful demands. At that time, the country was ruled by King John (1166-1216), a cruel man who did not respect the rights of others. He was greedy and took as much money as he could from his people, especially land-owning barons. Therefore, barons created an army, took London by force, and made King John sign an agreement named the Magna Carta. Since then, they were able to achieve their freedom from absolute power. And the King should have knelted toward the law. In my opinion, this was the first case that somebody who was weaker achieved their goal by gathering their power with rightful demands. However, even though there was a victory against the King, benefits were not yet the ones who owned land. Most people such as peasants and merchants still could not enjoy freedom and human rights.

After that, it started to develop further by thinkers and philosophers who considered the individual and rights of average people. Thomas Aquinas of Natural Law, Thomas Hobbes of Leviathan, John Locke of Governance. This trend eventually led to the French Revolution and American Independence. Consequently, the French Revolution reminds the world that government is not absolute and can be replaced by the public’s decision. Finally, the United Nations was established in 1945, and it issued the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which contained that the notion that “All human beings are created equal.” In the end, human rights applied not only to the white male but also the woman, the socially vulnerable, and to the racial minority.

And then when can the state violate such precious human rights? Unfortunately, our human rights are not absolute rights. In certain circumstances our rights and freedoms may be legitimized or legally limited by the government, but only if it has good and clear reasons, and if the limitations are proportionate to the state’s goals. In the state can tolerate force against civilians. First, police are allowed to resort to violence only if there is no other way to stop an act of violence. Second, military force can be used only if the damage suffered by civilians is proportionate to the military advantage. Third, human rights can be limited only if the limit is proportionate to the state’s goal. And last, there should be a legitimate aim to the limitation of rights, clear law that allows the limitation, and the limitation compatible with a free and democratic society. Only when all those options are fulfilled, we have to sacrifice our rights for freedom.

As social distancing is prolonged due to the spread of covid-19, meetings with people have been decreasing. People continue to struggle with a different, non-face-to-face society. In my opinion, this was the first case that some people who were weaker achieved their goal by gathering their power with rightful demands. However, even though there was a victory against the King, benefits were not yet the ones who owned land. Most people such as peasants and merchants still could not enjoy freedom and human rights.

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**Ezine Interview** with the President of Dongseo University

**Student Council,**

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**Ezine** Can you please tell us a little about the student council? For example, how many members serve on the council and how long are their terms?

**Kim Hong-kyu** Firstly, the student council is an organization that collects and synthesizes opinions from students through communication with the school leadership, and finds solutions in case of any problems at DSU. Next, it is also an organization that tries to make various experiences and happy memories for students through holding various events for them. For example, if we were not for the covid-19 pandemic normally we would host a university festival and an outdoor activity like a soccer game with all students together. Finally, the student council is usually active for a year, and hosts a general student council election.

**Ezine** What made you decide to run for council president, and did you have any previous leadership experience?

**Kim Hong-kyu** I always wanted to have as many experiences and make as many memories during my university life as I could. So, I started my student council activities when I was a sophomore, and I think I achieved a great deal while serving as the policy director of the student council as a junior later. Subsequently, after looking back on my last college life as a senior, I decided to start my campaign for president of the student council because I wanted to end my university life without any regrets.

**Ezine** What are the council’s main responsibilities?

**Kim Hong-kyu** The student council is a self-governing body representing every student, so all its members feel a great sense of responsibility—we always consider the perspective of students when the student council makes a decision. We are responsible for connecting schools, students, students with schools, thinking democratically, autonomously, and creatively about what events that students want, and for creating a pleasant and healthy university culture.

**Ezine** What has been the most difficult thing about being a student body president and what is the biggest benefit?

**Kim Hong-kyu** The biggest difficulty has been the fact that the 29th general student council election was delayed due to covid-19, and the term of office was delayed as well. Our university had a principle of face- to-face elections, but there were many problems in the online election process as the pandemic forced a change to non-face-to-face online elections.

As for benefits, I think the biggest has been the experience I have gained and the many opportunities given for me to improve my communication skills. I consider myself to be a curious person, so not only is it fun and interesting for me to meet and talk to many people, but I gained so much in the process too. Additionally, DSU offers the benefit of a reduction in tuition fees, with the president and vice-president’s being fully waived, and the 12 directors only need to pay half of their fees.

**Ezine** We saw a news story about a project recently conducted by the student council regarding the mural painting of Sasang-gu. Why did you choose this project? What was the hardest part about working on the mural?

**Kim Hong-kyu** Every year, the local Sasang-gu community center has been planning and implementing many projects for regional development in conjunction with local companies. Among them, we choose the Sasang-gu mural painting project as an opportunity to both comfort and sympathize with local residents depressed by the covid-19 pandemic and to improve the local environment in Juyeon-dong, Sasang-gu, near our university. Moreover, while long, the volunteer work was not difficult, and was very rewarding due to the interest and encouragement from the local residents. In the future, the student council will continue to do similar mural services with the community center, and we are also planning additional systematic and continuous volunteer activities in order to donate students’ talents for the benefit of the local community, and to further foster a volunteer mindset among DSU students. Personally, while volunteering for the mural project, I actually struggled a bit because I am not that good with my hands. So other volunteers drove, while I concentrated on painting!

**Ezine** How did you decide on the contents of the mural and how did the local people react to the results?

**Kim Hong-kyu** As this was the first time we had done a volunteer project like this, we had to plan carefully, because if you paint on the walls of people’s houses then you have to ensure you give them something they will like and appreciate. Therefore, when selecting the subject of the mural, we took great pains to reflect the opinions of local residents, settling on a seasonal theme of a warm spring breeze blowing. As the dark walls were decorated with bright, vivid colors and paintings, the residents reflected on all the time they had spent indoors because of covid-19, and so how much they now enjoyed watching so many of our pretty flowers suddenly blooming on their walls. Indeed, their initial concerns turned to warm encouragement and praise. Everyone that worked on this project found it rewarding, and, when we saw the completed mural, we were really happy with the sense of achievement it gave us.

**Ezine** We saw that you ran the mural project together with DSU’s Employment Center. Do you also work together with other universities or outside organizations?

**Kim Hong-kyu** Actually, we do not work with other universities at the moment, but we do work with other volunteer organizations on a case- by-case basis. In our council meetings we have brainstorming sessions for ideas for projects, and, if it proves necessary because of their size and scope, we subsequently discuss them with the DSU leadership, and work in consultation with outside groups and organizations. Often this does prove to be a case, because we put a top priority on students’ safety in all our projects, and we are also always making systematic, continuous efforts to help our students to make the most of their DSU life, which involves doing our utmost to help them overcome the stresses and inconveniences caused by the pandemic.

**Ezine** What other sorts of projects has the council contributed toward, and what are some of your ideas for future projects?

**Kim Hong-kyu** In addition to the mural project already mentioned, the 29th Student Association, called ‘Barmy,’ also conducts a kim chi-sharing project for the elderly every month. In addition, projects for DSU students include a snack sharing event, a Teacher’s day event, and an event for providing self-catering grants, conducted on a case-by-case basis to ensure social distancing requirements. Through such projects, we aim to improve the sense of belonging of students and to expand student’s minds. Also, to promote the welfare of students, we are pushing for various partnerships. One of the most representative projects of these that we are planning to carry out is the E-Sports competition on campus. We are planning this project because we think it will be very popular, and because it will not be hampered by social distancing requirements. But regardless, I hope the Corona situation will end soon, and that we can carry out projects that will allow many students to gather and enjoy themselves.

**Ezine** What advice would you give to students interested in getting involved in student government at the university level?

**Kim Hong-kyu** In fact, most of the things that the student council does are all about how to help give a once-in-a-lifetime college life to students at DSU. But that does not mean that the position of the student council is recruiting professional students per se. Rather, I think fostering a sense of responsibility and a spirit of service spirit are the most important because it exists for the entire class of DSU. So, if you are interested, I encourage you to think carefully about how much you can devote to your students and decide whether you are ready for it.

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How to Improve Your Writing

Writing is a critical skill in the age of online work. Text, emails, proposals, papers, resumes, and cover letters are all writing. You must know the formal language for a job and the informal wording you use for test messages. English seems to be the main language used to communicate in business.

There are a lot of rules for academic writing, and two different styles, MLA and APA. Purdue Owl has both an MLA and an APA style guide. Look up Purdue Owl in Google and you will find it right away. The site also has writing guides far more detailed than this one.

Let’s look at the types of academic writing you might do, such as a book report, essay, or research paper. Your professors probably will tell you exactly how long it should be and what they want this document to look like. If not, there are free templates on the internet for what you have to write. Just type template and the type of paper into Google, such as template book report. There are so many free ones out there that it’s pointless to pay for templates.

Now that you have the template, if you don’t know what you’re going to write about it is time to brainstorm. You can’t write about baseball or history or you’ll end up writing a book. You need to get a lot more specific. Brainstorming means you choose a subject (like programming) and narrow the topic (like programming history or famous programmers). Many people start with a circle in the middle with the subject and put new ideas into little circles all around until they narrow down into a subject they want to write.

Now it’s time to make an outline. You can use a separate document, do it on paper, or even use notecards. There are templates for those too. Most use Roman numbers, but you can use regular numbers if you aren’t tiring it in. It sounds annoying, but it saves a lot of time to have one!

That is an outline for any paper. People usually write one or two paragraphs per outline section, but the body itself will probably take at least three paragraphs.

For example, an outline of a paper about “Amazing Grace Hopper” would be:

I. Introduction
   To Amazing Grace Hopper
II. Career
III. Inventions
IV. How She Changed Programming
V. Conclusion

Now you’ve got your outline you can begin research. It is a good idea to only cite sources from the last 5-10 years. It is very important that you keep track of where you get your information as you do your research, usually by writing or typing it in the correct format at the top of your notes. You will put this information at the end of your paper on something called a bibliography or a works cited page. The format will depend on the style and whether you used a book, article, video, or sound file. For instance, in APA style for an author you must write this in your bibliography or works cited page: Riika, Homi J. A History of Culture. Routledge, 2019. Also in the paper, you will use your own words to talk about what the author, video, audio file, etc. said. For instance:

According to Riika, culture as we know it may have begun much earlier than 5,000 years ago. (Riika, 2019).

Make sure if you have a bibliography or works cited page that you create it as you put the information from other sources into your paper. List them in alphabetical (ABC order) as the last page of a research paper.

Now you’ve got your outline and you’ve researched, you can start writing. Try to be as clear as you can. Start each paragraph with a topic sentence giving the information in the paragraph. For instance: The latest Mars rover, Perseverance, allowed us to hear the winds of another planet for the first time. You could then write a few more sentences about the rover such as where and when it touched down, what pictures it took, and the like.

The strong first sentence means the reader will keep reading.

Write in chunks. You can write a chunk (like a page or half a page), switch subjects or take a ten-minute break, then come back and write another chunk. You can put up a YouTube video of someone else doing their work at the same time if you have trouble staying on task. I like MD Prospect’s YouTube videos to keep on working well before something is due, and use a calendar or put alarms on your phone to remind you to complete your work. If you write in chunks and keep writing until finished, you will have time to edit a paper to be sure it is ready to turn in.

Now you need to edit for clarity. Would someone who doesn’t understand the subject be able to understand the paper? Read Aloud is a free Chrome extension that will read your work back to you so you can find more errors. Make a group with people in your major so you can edit each other’s papers, and make time for that in your schedules.

What if you are writing something like a business letter or resume? There are templates for those! There are many videos and examples for each of these online, or you may want to take a class in business writing. Be clear while still being formal. The real point is to be clear, not to use such special language that no one knows what you are talking about.

Writing is a skill like any other. Keep working past your frustration, ask for help, and keep improving!
The era of globalization took its first nascent steps with the end of World War II, and began in earnest with the end of the Cold War. Countries that were cut off from each other began to pay attention to cultural differences. Even those who had previously been unaware of the world at large were learning to adapt to the influx of migrants from faraway lands. Reconciliation and adaptation increased over time with this exposure to different cultures and newly found freedom of international travel. While this process was far from perfect, and still continues, the world became a global village.

The United States is said to have the world’s most diverse population, and has embraced this variety with the concept of the melting pot. Each culture adding to the concept of what it means to be an American. Currently there is a convergence of Eastern and Western cultures assisted by YouTube, and SNH that has coincided with the social and economic development in Asian countries.

While the world has indeed become smaller with its populace more culturally aware and educated, there are still cultural differences between the East and the West. These differences can be considered by many to be large and profound, such as the purported Eastern public mindset of collectivism versus the value that the West places on individualism. Or smaller in scope, for instance, not wearing shoes in one’s house in the East while doing so in the West. One of the most striking cultural differences rests around the daily activity of eating. In the West meats are eaten with knives and forks, and in the East chopsticks are the utensils of choice. It is certainly true that not all Asian countries use chopsticks, but the East-Asian countries of Korea, China, and Japan do. How did these countries come to use chopsticks? Let us take a look at the origin of this ubiquitous utensil.

The history of chopsticks began in China. The word “chopstick” originated from a combination of the Chinese word “chop-chop” which means “quick and nimble,” and “stick” making China the inventors of chopsticks. The very first recorded chopsticks were 42 slender bone rods found at a Neolithic site in Jiangpu/Province, China, in 1993. It is said that the length and size were similar to modern chopsticks, and the shape was also similar with a narrow bottom and thick upper section. But, the first chopsticks were used for cooking, stirring fire, serving, and serving bits of food, and not as the primary eating utensil.

The main dining utensils in early China were hands and spoons, not chopsticks. Spoons and hands were useful in the warming states period because most Chinese ate millet porridge and consumed side dishes that were either steamed or boiled. Chopsticks began to be used as eating utensils during the Han dynasty as, rice and wheat consumption increased. People from the Han dynasty realized that more delicious dishes were made by grinding various grains. When the mass production of flour was achieved by processing wheat or grains through a mill using wind and waterpower, the proliferation of chopsticks as an eating utensil became widespread. The culinary revolution of wheat-based dishes in ancient China also changed the manner and method in which dishes were consumed. The use of chopsticks as both cooking and eating utensils spread throughout East Asia over time. Chopsticks began to be used in Japan in the early 7th century when Shōtoku Taishi stated, “It’s ugly to eat with your hands, so you need to have proper dietary practices.” At first the Japanese used Chinese-style chopsticks, but the style of the chopsticks quickly evolved to suit their different diet. Japanese chopsticks differ from Chinese chopsticks by having sharper tips. Seafood, a staple of the Japanese diet, is easier to eat with the more pointed chopsticks. The small bones of fish require the obvious use of the pointed ends. Japan also differs in that meals are served as individual portions not shared dishes as is the case in Korea and China. This dining difference has affected the length of the chopsticks, the Japanese chopsticks being shorter than those found in the other countries. Japanese chopsticks close to their mouths while eating and only use personal chopsticks, believing that part of their soul is transferred to chopsticks after using them.

In contrast, Korean chopsticks are flatter, but also sharper towards the end, and are characterized by the use of metal. In the past Korean chopsticks were made of brass or silver, but recently are usually made of stainless steel. The metal materials are good for picking up food, and simple to clean. This is good hygiene management due to the nature of various pickled foods that can be found in the Korean diet. The practice of using metal chopsticks in Korea dates back to the Baekje period. Upper class royals and nobles used bronze spoons and chopsticks. Later, in the Silla era, nobles switched to silver spoons and silver chopsticks. Silver chopsticks can detect arsenic when touched, so the ruling class used them as a kind of personal protection against poisoning which was a favored method of assassination. Eventually silver chopsticks became a status symbol and ordinary people who wanted for silver chopsticks used metal chopsticks as it looked similar to silver Metal chopsticks are still used in Korea to this day.

In China, people use heavy chopsticks made of kory, jewels, and precious metals depending on their class, but nowadays there are many chopsticks made of light wood. Chinese chopsticks tend to be longer than other styles, at about 27 centimeters. They are thicker, with squared or rounded cross-sections. Those characteristics were caused by their food culture. The Chinese diet includes a lot of greasy and hot food, so they used chopsticks made from wood because of the low thermal conductivity. They also use the longest chopsticks because of the tables they use for eating. There is often distance between the shared dishes and the people thus requiring chopsticks of a greater length. Chinese chopsticks are square at the top and round at the bottom, the shape of their chopsticks representing that the sky is round, and the ground is square.

Koreans, Japanese, and Chinese in Northeast Asian cultures all have a common culture of chopsticks, but the style and usage vary depending on the country. Chopsticks are a living tradition in East Asia that has spanned thousands of years. The tradition of using chopsticks will continue, the very act of using them sustaining both the culture of chopsticks and the user. Chopsticks are recognized as a valuable cultural asset with a long history, even though they seem to be an inconvenient eating utensil for people in cultures that do not use them.

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CULTURE
Main is a film about the settlement of first-generation Korean immigrants in the United States in one of the most traditional American dreams in the late 1970s.

It is directed by Lee Isaac Chung, a Korean-American, and it draws on his own experiences of the lives of immigrant families. Most of the actors are Korean or Korean-American. So, what was it about this film that made it possible for an elderly Asian woman to win the Academy Award for Best Actress in a Supporting Role?

The movie begins when the main character’s family moves into a wheeled container box in Arkansas state, a rural area in southern America. There, the father, Jacob, played by Steven Yeun, takes care of his garden, while the mother, Monica, played by Han Yeri, works as a chicken sexer in a chicken factory.

Mina, the title of the movie, is symbolic in that it is a plant that grows well everywhere. The protagonist couple came to the United States with great hopes, but they soon find themselves working day by day, worrying about their livelihoods in the countryside. Jacob’s farming income becomes unstable, the family income declines, and the water supply is cut off. The grandmother suffers a stroke, the main character’s family somehow survives water parsley seeds (MINARI), the title of the movie, is symbolic in that it is a plant that grows well everywhere. We also dream of a warm journey of an ordinary family in the hope that they can start anew if they are together like water parsley that grow well anywhere. We also dream of a warm world filled with rainbow lights with MINARI.
Innovations in Systems, Contents, and Global Links

Declaration of New Education Targets

Systems Innovation
1. Blended learning combining online and offline instruction
2. Laboratory spaces available 24-hours a day
3. Use of AR and VR for enhanced learning experiences
4. Adaptive AI system for customized student feedback
5. "Unsectored" infrastructure supporting contactless connections
6. Collaborations from campus with world-class scholars

Contents Innovation
7. Incorporation of education contents from top-ranked universities
8. Creative convergence education fostering cooperation across majors
9. Prep for the 4th Industrial Revolution based on AI, learn-by-doing, and design education

Global Links Innovation
10. Experiential programs in 10 dynamic world cities
11. In-depth local research opportunities abroad
12. Export of education modules to foreign universities